THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1890.

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TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

Monday, 15th September.

IT is stated that the Local Governments consulted have not yet sent in their nominations of members to the Factory Committee On receipt of these, the Government of India will name a President and decide as to the meeting places of the Committee and the nature of the evidence they should take. It is justly remarked that 'there should be no further delay if the subject is to be taken up by the Legislative Council during the cold weather session; and it is very desirable that legislation on a question should not be attempted at Simla, where only the official members of the Council can be present.'

EFFORTS are being made to raise a Naval Volunteer Corps in Bombay.

THE Porebunder trouble has culminated in the removal of Mr. Sandford, State Engineer. There is no stain on his integrity; but he and the Administrator have not worked well together; consequently all manner of charges and counter-charges have been indulged in by interested parties.

IT is sometimes said that criminals confined in Indian jails are made more comfortable than they deserve and the interests of justice require. But they do these things better (or worse) in France. From the report of a French Official Committee lately appointed to inquire into the alleged laxity of prison discipline, it appears that in Melun prison every prisoner has a cell with polished flooring, an iron beadstead with mattress and sheets and blankets. The furniture is completed with a hygienic pail and and a pitcher of fresh water. During the winter the cell is warmed by a hot-air stove. There are three meals a day—morning, afternoon, and evening composed of good soup with white bread The whole is washed down with a quart bottle of wine per diem. And this is not all, for there is a cheap refectory attached to the jail where a prisoner may spend the money he earns by writing in jail on such extra ration and delicacies as he pleases. It is no wonder, as the Deputy goes on to report, that a great number of old offenders get themselves arrested afresh as soon as they have spent any savings they make by their work in prison. While imprisonment in the national jails has no terrors for criminals, transportation to Noumea is talked of by the convicts as a pleasure. In spite of all this, the Committee do not seem to have been able to harden their hearts, and recommend that any more severe system should be enforced.

A CROWDED meeting was held at Bhagulpore on Sunday in the Tejnaram Jubilee College, when Pandit Ajodhya Nath addressed the audience in Urdu on the aims and objects of the National Congress. The speech was an impressive one, and a resolution to raise funds for the English Agency was unanimously and enthusiastically carried.

THE Lushais are said to be again giving trouble. There has been a disturbance on the Cachar border, and although it was speedily quelled, it cost the life of a young and promising officer, Captain Herbert Browne, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Army Temperance Society was held at Simla last week, at which Sir Frederick Roberts, in the course of a long speech, said that the movement had succeeded far beyond his expectations. He knew that all efforts would be useless without the assistance of the ministers of the several religions in India, and he had therefore addressed the heads of the various sects, and nearly all of them had expressed their approval of the scheme. To prove the fallacy of the prediction that the Temperance Association would be ruinous to the cause of the Abstinence Society, he said that there were now more than 14,000 total abstainers in the Army.

MR. SWINBURNE, the poet, is said to have contributed to an English magazine a poem, containing a direct incitement for the assassination of the

Tuesday, 16th September.

No other tribe of animals indulges in so much varied and strange food as the race of man. Each herbivorous quadruped has its exclusive edible set of plants, and every carnivora in like manner its group of eatable animals; but man, considering all his varieties as one, will devour everything that is at all of an easy or difficultly digestible nature. The human inhabitants of the shores of all countries habitually eat sea-weed in some of its forms, and men of all nations in the front rank of civilisation are invariably lovers of the esculent fungi Mosses have also been eaten, though where the special nourishment resides in these herbs it is difficult to say; and all sorts of fruits, leaves, flowers, roots, and barks are and have been, from time immemorial, utilised as principals or condiments. It is in the animal world, however, that the most curious and diverse human foods are found. Every variety is and has been devoured, from the most lowly forms up through sponges, sea-anemones, worms, molucus, crustaceans, insects, fishes reptiles, birds, and quadrupeds to monkeys and even man himself.

IN fact in the early ages of the world cannibalism was very general; every petty chief dined occasionally, especially at periods of high festival on his plumpest slave or captive, just as is done at present time in certain of the South Sea Islands, in Central Africa, and in some of the more recently explored parts of the Australian continent. Cannibalism evidently died out of our parts of the world not so much because better food was discovered as for this reason that the more living powerful men the chief could rear up around him in his household the greater was he respected and feared by surrounding chieftains. Lindsay of Pitscottie relates that a whole family were in his time publicly burnt to death on the east coasts of Scotland for eating children whom they had stolen, and in the horrible narrative which he furnishes he mentions that as one of the girls was taken to execution amidst the howls of the infuriated populace, she exclaimed:—"Wherefore chide ye with me as if I had committed an unworthy act. Give me credence, and trow me if ye had experience of eating men and women's flesh ye would think it so delicious that ye would never forbear it again."

THE Batavia *Nieuwsblad* reports the arrival there of an American lady parachutist, Miss Gladys Van Tassel, from Australia. She made a successful ascent there, the balloon being filled with heated air instead of gas. Miss Van Tassel intends to make a tour through Java with her balloon, and then pass on to Singapore, and finally conclude by a visit to Calcutta, where she is expected in about the middle of December. According to a private letter Miss Van Tassel intends, if circumstances are favourable, to rent "a piece of ground in Calcutta where she will give balloon entertainments and provide with the aid of other artistes, afternoon pastimes of a varied and interesting character."

MR. TOWNSEND, who visited Burma as Sir Lepel Griffin's Agent, has recently reported on the petroleum country, but does not hold such a good opinion of its resources as Mr. Noetling, of the Geological Survey.

THE resident at Bagdad telegraphs that ten days quarantine has been imposed at Bussorah against pilgrim ships coming from the Red Sea.

SYUD MAHOMED MEHDI HASAN KHAN of Patna has made the handsome donation of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the funds of the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

A PRACTICE is said to be obtaining among milkmen in many places to defy the lactometer by adding sugar of starch to recompense for the lost specific gravity. No new discovery this.

BABU P. TAGORE writes to a contemporary to say that he has found out a new method of cutting glass by means of common scissors.

THE Government of India is about to appoint a Committee to investigate the system of accounts generally obtaining in State Railways.

THE Armenian Patriarch has sent a letter to the Porte in which he insists on resigning owing to ill-health.

Wednesday, 17th September.

COLONEL ARDAGH, Lord William Beresford, Dr. Fenn, Captains Streatfield and Harbord, Mr. W. J. Cunningham, and Captain Cornish accompany His Excellency the Viceroy throughout his tour. Lady Lansdowne and Captain Pakenham will probably join the party at Jeypore, on the 12th of November; Lady Florence Streatfield and Mrs. Lenn at Agra, on the 22nd of November; and Colonel the Hon. E. and Lady Emily Digby at Ajmere, on the 28th of October. Lieutenant Brazier Creagh arrives at Delhi from Simla, on the 14th, and Lieutenant Pollen at Agra from Simla, on the 18th of November, to prepare for the Viceroy's reception. Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss joins the party at Patialla, and accompanies His Excellency through Rajputana. Colonel Trevor and an Assistant join from Ajerka Station to Jeypore and Ressaldar Major Gopal Singh, Bahadur, and Subadar Shaik Imdad Ali, Bahahur, A. D. C.'s, at Agra.

IT is notified that Royal Engineer officers appointed to the Engineer establishment of Military Works after 31st May, 1890, will be restricted to staff salary with the military pay and allowance of their rank, and not have the option of drawing consolidated salary with military pay. The proper ruling applies to officers who though graded in the department prior to the above date, had not elected a scale of salary, but those who have already made the election between staff salaries and consolidated pay are excluded from the operation of the order.

The Englishman writes:—"We learn without surprise that the issue of a new rupee loan is by no means improbable by cancelling a four per cent. loan, substituting one at 3½ per cent, the net result is not to increase the indebtedness of the State. Moreover, the flourishing condition of the finance is the strongest argument that can be adduced in favour of the policy of introducing the thin end of the conversion wedge. Indeed, it is not too much to say that with the credit of Indian securities so high and money seeking investment in such abnormal amount, the Government would be guilty of an extraordinary oversight if it failed to seize the welcome opportunity of initiating a policy of conversion. As we have pointed out, rupee paper would doubtless have risen far beyond even its present high rate were it not for the provison which empowers Government to cancel any of its four per cent. loans at three months' notice. Doubtless a recollection of this fact, and a perception of the contingency to which the signs of the time clearly point, is to be found the reason why paper has declined to the extent of eight annas during the past week or so. Only ten days ago, there were sales in the Indian markets at the rate of Rs. 103-8, and now both in India and England the position is changed, for at Rs. 103 there are absolutely no buyers. The change is significant, and, we might venture to add, by no means premature.' The quetions is a very serious one, and we hope nothing will be done to damage the credit of the Government.

THE District Magistrate of Rangoon on the 13th instant formally committed Mr. Rice to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions on two charges of criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of two sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,850. Mr. Moylan asked that Mr. Huntley, the agent of the Bank of Bengal at Moulmein, be summoned as a witness in the case at the ensuing Sessions. Sir Charles Crosthwaite was examined during the hearing of the case, and said that Mr. Rice had asked for an interview with him, and saw him at Meiktila, when he declared the statement he had made to the Chief Secretary (Mr. Thirkell White) and the Government Advocate was false; that he had had no fraudulent intention; and that he had received orders from Mr. Gladstone, Commissioner of the Division, and General Symons to keep certain moneys out of the treasury accounts in order to pay rewards, secret service money and the like. Sir Charles told him that if he had acted under orders that would be an answer to any charge of having acted dishonestly in the transaction. After some formal evidence by the Comptroller and the Chief Secretary, the Magistrate committed the case to the sessions. It will come before the Recorder for trial, on the 23rd instant.

Thursday, 18th September.

IN an obituary notice of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. I. E., the *Times of India* says :—In 1872, Mr. Byramjee settled in trust a large portion of his landed property, Government promissory notes, and railway shares, of the aggregate value of about thirty lakhs of rupees. for the benefit of his family, and also founded in connection with this Trust a charity fund. The income of this charity fund (representing Rs. 2,12,500) is directed to be annually applied by the trustees towards charitable purposes, and by a clause in the Deed of Settlement it is provided that the sum to be placed annually at the disposal of the trustees is to be increased by one hundred rupees every year. It is now eighteen years since the trust was started, and the annual sum available for charitable purposes in the hands of the trustees has now increased to Rs. 7,100, and it will go on increasing every year as long as the trust exists. This excellent charity has already borne good fruit, as two medical schools and one high school have been endowed from these funds. The want of medical education for the subordinate grades in the Medical Service had long been felt in India, and this having been represented to Mr. Byramjee, he first endowed a Medical School at Poona, and afterwards another at Ahmedabad. Mr. Byramjee on the death of his wife established an University prize called after her name, the Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy prize, which is annually awarded to the student passing the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks for proficiency in 'General Knowledge.' Under the Deed of Trust, Mr. Nanabhoy, the only son of deceased, who has figured prominently for some years past in Bombay public life, as a member of the Corporation, &c., succeeded to the trust property and will now assume the name of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. It is said that the trust property yields an annual income of about Rs. 1,25,000. Deceased has left besides the trust estate other properties and a large sum of money, which he has bequeathed by his last will to his grandson, Mr. Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

AN unseemly disturbance took place at the opening of the Portuguese Cortes on the reading of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. Members of the Opposition hooted the Foreign Minister and assaulted Major Serpa Pinto. The sitting was then suspended, and afterwards resumed when order was restored. The Foreign Minister then submitted certain amendments in order to appease the popular hostility to the Treaty. These amendments are the result of a conference held at Dieppe on the subject between Lord Salisbury and the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

AN interesting discovery has, says a Bangalore paper, been made on the Harnhalli gold mine. While sinking the main shaft the workmen broke into an old shaft, dug perhaps a thousand years or more ago. There were found mining implements of various kinds used by the old workers. It is supposed that the workings were made by Chinese, of whose presence in Mysore there is unmistakable evidence The tools found are said to be very like those used by the Chinese and unlike anything known to be used by Hindus.

THE *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburgh says that the German Emperor and the Czar discussed the prospects of European peace, with the object of removing the dangers arising out of the Bulgarian difficulty, both from the Russian and German point of view, and also the question of the concentration of Russian troops on the North-Western Frontier. The correspondent says that the Czar agreed to negotiate with the present rulers of Bulgaria with a view to the maintenance of the *status quo*. He also promises to withdraw the troops from the frontier if Germany sets the example. The *Standard's* correspondent, on the other hand, says that the Czar declined to discuss the German Emperor's proposals.

A *Times'* telegram from Constantinople says that most disquieting reports are received there from Erzeroum. The Mussulman population is much excited, and it is feared may proceed to excesses, while the Armenians complain of danger to their lives and property from the fanatical, irritated Mahomedans. The inhabitants of the province generally are inclined to believe that serious disorder may be the means of more promptly producing reforms.

DISSATISFACTION is said to have been caused at Constantinople by Lord Salisbury's reply to the Turkish note about the evacuation of Egypt. Lord Salisbury admits the principle, but points out that the improvements effected in Egypt are not yet sufficiently consolidated to permit of England handing over the work to other hands.

Friday, 19th September.

THE Russian Government is about to appoint a Commission with instructions to prepare a scheme for opening up trade routes in Central Asia either by means of works connecting the Oxus with the Caspian or by railway from Orenburg to Tashkend.

IT is rumoured at Berlin that confidential influences are at work with a view to ending the feud between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor. It is said that before long a satisfactory change may be expected in the Prince's relations to the Government.

IT is mentioned in an up country paper that another case of libel is likely to be brought against the Lahore *Tribune* by a Mahomedan gentleman.

AGRICULTURAL indebtedness in the Punjab is immense. A memorandum on the subject has been prepared by the Punjab Chief Court for submission to Government.

IN its despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the present aspect of the contagious diseases in India, the Government of India is understood to have advocated the re-introduction of some of the cantonment rules, abolished at the instance of the House of Commons.

MR. BELL officiates as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, High Court, Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Hyde, on leave.

MR. A. O. HUME thus wrote to the *Literary World* of London, under date, August 2nd :—"The English expenses of the Congress of this year, £2,600, were estimated and voted, but it was found that some £3,000 would be required. The whole of this £3,000 was collected before July, and something like £ 2,700 had already reached the English Committee, when I last inquired."

THE death rate at Madras has become so high, the state of the city being so insanitary, that twenty-seven leading citizens have requested the Sheriff to convene a public meeting for the purpose of considering what action should be taken by the public with reference to the present highly insanitary condition of the city.

SPEAKING at a meeting at Bangalore, Mr. Eardley Norton sketched the scheme of the reformed Councils, and demonstrated the apathy of the Conservative party. He explained that the adoption of the Liberal party meant the adoption of [illegible] practical means of redress. He stated this as his own opinion, and said that it was not binding on the Congress. He vindicated the Congress from the charge of hostility to Government. Mr. Norton's views in this matter are not shared by the other Congress leaders.

THE net deficiency in railway revenue to the end of the third week in August (nearly five months) amounted to 15¾ lakhs of rupees, compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

THE Government has refused to transfer Sind to the Punjab, but the Lahore paper still maintains that the province ought no longer to be left under Bombay, and as an alternative to the Punjab annexation scheme suggests that Sind and Beluchistan should be added together and placed under Sir R. Sandeman as Chief Commissioner. "The Chief Commissionership thus created would naturally fall into two divisions : the Quetta or Beluchistan division, and the Kurrachee or Sind division, the latter requiring more settled methods of administration than the former. By this means Sind and Kurrachee would communicate directly with the Government of India, without the intervention of an antagonistic third party as in the case of Bombay. There would, moreover, be no undue extension of the Punjab, necessitating other transfers of territory; and a natural step could be taken in bringing British Beluchistan into the company of Indian provincial Governments. Otherwise a new question will arise in the future disposal of that territory, although its present needs are amply provided for. Taking everything into consideration, therefore, we think that the rights and interests of all parties concerned would be most fairly adjusted by the creation of a Sind Beluchistan Chief Commissionership. We trust at any rate that Lord Lansdowne will not allow his period of rule in India to pass without seeing some solution of this urgent Sind question carried through."

SEVERAL portions of Dacca, says the *Bengal Times*, have been submerged. "Such inundations have not been known for fifty years past. Every kind of crop has been more or lees damaged, and food-supplies are becoming scarce in consequence. It is apprehended that this scarcity will not soon disappear."

Saturday, 20th September.

A WRITER in the *North China Daily News* records a case of some thing like a *post mortem* marriage in which a Chinese girl, recently deceased, was married to a dead boy in another village. "It not frequently happens," he explains, "that the son in the family dies before he is married, and that it is desirable to adopt a grandson. The family cast about for some young girl who has also died recently, and a proposition is made for the union of the two corpses in the bonds of matrimony. If it is accepted, there is a combination of a wedding and a funeral in the process of which the deceased bride is taken by a large number of bearers to the cemetery of the other family and laid beside her husband."

THE London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes regarding the difficulties that have arisen in connection with the Ninth Oriental Congress, proposed to be held in London :—"Friction has arisen from Dr. Leitner being not only Joint-Secretary, but also a delegate of the founders of a series of Oriental Congresses in Paris. This dual position he asserted, gave him separate and overruling authority, a claim which his colleagues were naturally unable to concede. The dispute became so acute that, some weeks ago, Sir George Birdwood and his three co-Secretaries addressed a joint letter to the Honorary President stating that it would be impossible to carry on the arrangement, unless Dr. Leitner resigned his Secretaryship. The co-signatories were then requested to reconsider the matter to discover some *modus vivendi*. They have reported to Sir M. Grant Duff their inability to arrive at a different decision. The result will probably be to postpone the assembling of another Congress until 1892, and to necessitate an entire reconstruction of the organisation."

IN a recent speech, at Madras, Dewan Raghunath Rao said that the Free-trade principles had been introduced into the Indore State, at the request of the British Government, but that they were found to be detrimental in the main to the interests of the State. This requires an explanation.

IT is said that as the Gilchrist Scholarship is now made available to Indian girls. A Bengali lady-matriculate is preparing to offer herself as a candidate for the examination next year. The Scholarship requires the winner to complete his or her education in some English University.

ANENT the marriage reform question the *St. James's Gazette* writes:—"Both Mr. Malabari and the *Times* omit to notice that the subject of infant marriage and enforced widowhood was, at Mr. Malabari's instigation, very carefully considered by order of the Indian Government in 1886. The result was a voluminous Bluebook containing the opinion of a large number of native gentlemen and native societies who were consulted, together with a full summary of the views held by all the leading officials in India. The report on the inquiry was published at the time, and the conclusions arrived at were received with general approval. The net result was [illegible] while the Indian Government warmly sympathised with Mr. Malabari in his efforts to improve the condition of Indian women, they were unable to see that any interference on the part of the law was either requisite or advisable. Many experienced officials protested that the measures recommended by Mr. Malabari would be dangerous in the extreme. "It seems almost impossible," wrote Sir Alfred Lyall, at that time Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, "to avoid the conclusion that any real reformation must await the impulse of a widespread desire for a special change, and that State interference would at present do little good and would almost inevitably be misunderstood by the people." Very much the same view was adopted by the Governor-General in Council, and its wisdom is abundantly proved by the [illegible] language in which Mr. Malabari was denounced by a large number of representative Hindus [illegible] the Government consulted."

IT is France, and not Germany, that is the friend of Russia, is the view that now widely prevails in Europe.

IT will not be many years, says a contemporary, when Calcutta will be linked by telegraph wires direct with Bhamo, and an extension from the latter place in touch with the Chinese wire, which has already been laid well into the Yunan Province.

OWING to the cessation of the rains, says *Indian Engineering*, serious distress, if not acute famine, is feared in the North-Western Provinces. Prices are rising rapidly, and relief measures will become necessary, unless natural relief comes soon, in the shape of rain.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1890 91.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday*, the 22nd *Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Interference of Polarized Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 23nd *Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Change of State in Bodies produced by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Wednesday*, the *24th Inst*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Colours of Thin Crystalline Plates.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Dutta, F.C.S. on *Wednesday*, the *24th Inst*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: The Properties of Hydrogen.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *25th Inst.*, at 7½ P.M.
Subject: The Principal Optical Instruments: their construction and uses.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M A, on *Friday*, the *26th Inst.*, at 4½ P M.
Subject: Small Oscillations of an Elastic Solid.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S., on *Saturday*, the *27th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Oxygen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 20th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1890.

THE HEALTH SOCIETY'S LAST MANIFESTO.

AFTER listening to a lecture by a "woman's rights-man," an English matron, it is related, exclaimed, "dear me, how we ladies are enslaved and oppressed by men! I had no idea that we are so shamefully treated!" Most people will feel equally surprised with the amount of wrong existing among us, when they read the Calcutta Health Society's memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on raising the age of consent. The memorial is limited to one simple subject; but it "involves a social reform of the gravest and serious importance to every community in India," and doubtless the society is duly mindful of the fact and has done its level best to do justice to it. Its report recalls to our mind Daniel Defoe piling figures upon figures to heighten the horror of the plague in London, and duly impresses on us the stupendous amount of the consummate art with which the writer has worked upon slender materials. Going through the Medico-legal returns submitted to the Inspector General of Hospitals by the Civil Surgeons in the Bengal Presidency, we find that the Report for the year 1868-69, which was prepared by Dr. Kenneth MacLeod himself, includes 48 cases of rape in about one half of which the victims were under ten years of age. In two of these cases the children defiled were under 5 years of age; and in 17 cases between 6 and 10 years. Of some of the cases it is reported that "the parts gave evidence of habitual and repeated intercourse." The report for the years 1870, 1871 and 1872 was prepared by Dr. Robert Harvey. It includes 372 cases, of which 205 were considered certain, and 167 doubtful. Fifty one per cent. of the cases in which the age is given, are of female children under ten, and 89 per cent. under fifteen years of age. One of the cases was of a child 2 years old; one, 2½ years; one, 3 years; three, 4 years; five, 5 years; nine, 6 years; nine, 7 years; eighteen, 8 years; twenty-one 9 years. Among the 'doubtful cases,' in 60 instances children of from 9 to 13 years of age were reported as 'accustomed to intercourse.' The perfection of art in this description is such as it takes away the reason prisoner, and the reader has no opportunity to ask a single question. Dumbfoundered by the description, no one has the opportunity to ask what have "children from 9 to 13 years of age *accustomed to intercourse*," to do with the question of the age of consent? We must per force say "that such figures," as the memorial says, "speak for themselves and point to a state of things which not only calls for remedy, but which can be remedied altogether apart from any question connected, directly or indirectly, with the marriage of infant girls." As for ratio, which is the most important element in most statistical arguments, no heed is paid anywhere. If we could get at the meaning involved in the words of this description, used in the returns submitted to "the Inspector General of Hospitals by the Civil Surgeons in the Bengal Presidency" it would give us something like 250 millions as the total of the people among whom 48 cases of rape have occurred in course of the year 1868-69 and of these about one half of the victims were under ten years of age. Yes, "about one half," for the beauty of reporting lies in its precision of language; but may we ask, what relation does that number bear to the gross total of 250 millions? The working of the figures would give such an infinitesimal fraction that it would not be worth mentioning it, and it would only serve to whittle away the effect of astounding facts. And the facts are the filthiest possible, and not to spoil them by whittling the writer in one place has adopted the poet's description of what was done in the class books of Don Juan:

"Expurgated by learned men, who place,
Judiciously, from out the schoolboy's vision,
The grosser parts; but fearful to deface
Too much their modest bard by this omission,
And pitying sore his mutilated case,
They only add them all in an appendix.
Which saves in fact the trouble of an index
For there we have them all "at one fell swoop"
Instead of being scatter'd through the pages.

He has given in full the details of the *post-mortem* examination of a rape case in his appendix, adding by way of apology a *nota bene* to the effect "that this appendix is for information only and not for publication." As the note, however, has been printed in full we wonder if it would serve as a veil to modesty. We doubt not His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been duly edified by the information conveyed. Certain it is the facts being unquestionable we wonder if the information was really needed. The details in the memorial are redolent of mock modesty, and are especially remarkable for pretended solicitude for not hurting the religious feeling of the natives, but are on the face of them designed to upbraid and hurt their feelings by allusions to religion and customs which have as little to do with the marriage rites of the people as they have with the funeral rites of the people of Manchuria. They have been purposely indited to cast about dirt, to the greatest extent possible, to upbraid the people. The appeal in particular "about the consensus of intelligent opinion" has been resorted to only to heighten the effects of the procedure. We shall, however, say nothing here on the general question—the necessity about the change in the law of consent. In our article under the title—"The Reformers at it again" —four weeks ago, we said as much as it is worth while on the present occasion. Admitting the full force of the argument used by the Society for the sake of argument only and not as a fact we come to the question:—Will the remedies recommended by the Society serve in any way to mitigate the evils which the Society complains of? Let us suppose that the change of limit from 10 to 12 or 13 years, is made; will that reduce the number of rape cases in the country, by ever so little? Will the ravishing cease to trouble unprotected maidens of 9 or 10 because the law is against the wrong-doers? Will those who are guilty of rape on victims of 2 or 3 or 4 years of age have any regard for the change of law from 10 to 12? The impulse at present is not in the wording of the law, but in the nature of man. Old Adam is at it and will be at it this side of the millennium, giving the wrong-doers a sense of enjoyment with victims of 10 or 12 which no law can forbid. Amongst Muhammadans there is a positive belief in the meritoriousness of association with young girls. They call it *Swab*, and amongst sinful people in all countries, there is an eagerness for indulgence which exists to the disgrace of humanity and entails "the maiden tribute of modern Babylon" which we all so much mourn. Will the change of the word 10 to 12 or 13 suffice in any way to check the flow of this "maiden tribute?" We read in English books which are not fit to name in decent society that in England mechanical and other resources are adopted to make this tribute fit for enjoyment, and the taste of the generality of people is so vitiated that even the description of these mechanical and lascivious resources are read by hundreds of thousands, in defiance of law to the contrary. Mr. Stead's reports were sold by hundreds of thousands and Reynolds' publications are the most profitable of books to their publishers. The law in England about rape was changed only five years ago; but it remains to be shown that that change has in any way served the cause of morality by putting down evils. In India the limit of 10 or rather 12 years has been in existence for over 30 years, and yet the Health Society dwells on cases of rape by scores, and is not it assigning an importance to legislation of the kind which it has no pretension to? We can easily conceive that the argument will be used against us, that the effect of the change will at least be limited to the 2 years which it will cover; but seeing that it has not covered the 2nd or the 3rd year of the birth, by the Society's own showing, it would be idle to calculate upon what it will do hereafter. It might be argued that the defect lies not in the law, but in the administration thereof; but that would amount to a mere begging of the question. There is no talk about administration and no immediate or near prospect of a change in the administration which would mean the prospect of strict administration a surety. Indeed the question of administration is a wide one, and with human agency such as we have it can be looked upon only with despair. In India the training of little girls for service to the public is a more prevalent profession than what obtains in the brothels of England and Europe generally, and the magistrate and the executive officers will be obtuse enough who could undertake the suppression of such training. We are talking of public women and not of the domestic hearth, and if we have public women to deal with the task will be so onerous that it would be the greatest disservice possible to the cause of decency, modesty and propriety to mix them with the police and call in judicial officers to their aid. Besides there should be a broadly marked line of distinction between private morality and public prostitution. It may be all very well to play with misleading terms like "puberty", "nubility" and "maturity", as Dr. McLeod has done in his lecture on nubility, lately delivered before the Health Society, but as subjects of practical legislation it will be a positive and most mischievous game to indulge in, particularly with foreign legislators and unsympathetic subjects to deal with.

The evils attendant upon the present law of the age of consent are manifold, and the good to be derived from the change proposed are said to be equally numerous. We are told:—"Here again the Legislature can give a right direction to popular opinion in this country, and can serve an educational purpose the value of which it is almost impossible to over-estimate. The evils dealt with in this letter sap national vigour and national morality; and the reform which the Council of the Health Society seek to press on the attention of the Supreme Government seems to be the natural and necessary corollary of all those beneficent schemes for raising the physical, moral and mental status of native women, and of which the noble institution founded by the Countess of Dufferin is only one phase." Pro-di-gious. All this, however, involves the association of the sexes at a more advanced age than at present. Whether these advantages would really accrue to us or not is problematical. As a matter of fact it involves many questions besides marriage. We know for certain that marriage amongst Maharattas was celebrated earlier before than in the present day, and yet the Maharattas of old were more hardy, more manly, more well-built, and more strong-minded than those of the present day, and yet as far as we know marriage has been very much retarded of late. The same may be said of the Rajputs, the Sikhs, and the Pandeys of Oudh, who were all at one time valiant races, and now degenerated notwithstanding the recent raising of the marrying age. With us, Bengalis, in the last century marriage was common between the 5th and the 8th years of our girls, and the issue was certainly healthy and long-lived.

Education and the requirements of the present age of our society has served to retard the connubial age largely to the 11th and 12th year, and not unoften to the 13th year, but we fail to notice any progress in regard to the physique of the present generation. We say this not with any desire to argue the question in all its bearings, the factors involved are many and the singling out of them cannot subserve the cause of truth. Anyhow as between the law of consent and the general prevalence of rape the arguments served us smell strongly of the judge who ordered punishment to a potter because a woman died of a stroke of lightning. His logic was that smoke proceeds from the potter's kiln, smoke generates cloud, clouds cause lightning, and since the lightning has killed a woman, therefore the potter should be hung and quartered. It would be idle all to argue about consent. The consent of a girl of 10 can be of no value as a consent. It is not an intelligent consent, and therefore as in the case of a note of hand or the borrowing of 10 Rs. with or without a promissory note it is practically *nil*; the mantras of marriage are the most solemn form of consent for all time. The law is purely arbitrary, and not very intelligent, and to bring it under reasonable bounds, if that be needed, the limit should be raised to the age of majority, and to talk of the option of 12 or 13 is to pelter with reason in order to parody honest law-making. The value of consent depends upon the intelligence with which it is given, and there can be no intelligence in the case of 10 years and there can be no binding consent whatever. If the element of consent is at all taken into account, it should be of the same character as in the case of a note of hand. Hence it is that Hindu lawyers have not raised the question of the age of consent at all. If in the present day the matter cannot be left without a law, in the case of marriage there should be no doubt as to the limit to be fixed; the question then would arise as to who should see to the carrying out of the law, or the party to be the prosecutors in such cases. Will it be left to the discretion of the injured females or their relatives? In the case of marriage the husband should come in or it may be said that in ordinary cases, it should be let go altogether and should not be kept ready for use in the case of accident as in the case of Phoolmani. If that be what is meant, it would be an insult to the understanding of the people, if the law be not made more precise. At present the law does not extend beyond 10 years, but the general law of the land as to injury, for instance, sections 354 and 511 of the Penal Code suffice for all purposes as it did in the case of Hari Maiti, and legislators may well spare themselves the trouble of making a new law. The only other remedy proposed for injury to young married women is a law about the age at which a wife may be taken home for good by her husband; about it the Society knows nothing definite. It has casually heard something about *Gharbasata*, whereby the Hindu legislators designed a remedy for such evils as might ensue from early marriage. The astrological and other calculations involved in it are such as retard greatly the advent of a newly married girl to her new home. If our legislators could improve upon it, it would be a good thing; but as yet we have no idea as to what the suggestions will be of our law-makers, we cannot anticipate their fatwa. There is no reason to hope for any good in that respect. The Health Society has already failed to formulate any definite measure under that head, and the advisers of Government cannot be more successful.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF BENGAL.

The re-formation, after its previous abolition, of the Agricultural or etcetera Department of the Government of India made it inevitable that similar Departments should be constituted under the Local Governments. We have before us the Annual Report of the Director, who is called the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, for the year 1889-90. Presumably very little was to be done in the matter of agriculture, and so to afford a plausible reason for the creation of his office, the Director is apparently required to perform a host of miscellaneous duties. He not only initiates small experiments in agriculture, but supervises non-professional surveys and settlements in Government, Wards and private estates, notices the action taken by the Agri-horticultural Society and the Committee of the Zoological Gardens, and takes cognizance of the physical features of riparian districts, emigration to Burma and the Pinjrapole. Even the improvement of towing-paths for boats, the re-excavation of tanks and turfing their sides, and the repairs of wells come under his purview. Surely he attempts to prove that his appointment is not a sinecure.

We do not exactly understand the position of the Director, in reference to his work in connection with the supervision of non-professional surveys and settlements, and the record of tenant-rights. These duties are ordinarily performed by the District Collectors, under the control of Divisional Commissioners and the Board of Revenue, and we have no information that these authorities have been relieved of them; on the other hand we find allusions in the report to Commissioners and the Board. If this is so, the work of the Director is almost supererogatory, and simply imposed on him because he has very little else to do; while the *Records* of settlement and tenant-rights may very well be taken care of by a record-keeper in the Board's Office. It will be seen that his tours were mainly in connection with settlement work, and not with that of agricultural improvements. If, however, his supervision is really useful, the Commissioners and the Board may be relieved of it altogether, and the question of the abolition of the latter body may once more be taken up in right earnest in the interest of the finances of those Provinces which have latterly been very much crippled. With control in matters of land revenue transferred to the Director, with the Excise Commissioner in *esse*, and with perhaps a Commissioner of customs, salt and opium in posse, the Board of Revenue, with its staff of secretaries and immense establishments, may be relegated to the limbo of things that were. This is the only Board which escaped the vandal hands of the Marquis of Ripon.

We shall notice a few facts connected with the operations of survey and settlement, over which the Director exercised control, without going into details. The estimated expenditure on all surveys and settlements of Government and temporarily settled estates, which have been already sanctioned, is about twentysix lakhs of rupees, and the estimated increase of revenue, on the completion of the operations, about ten lakhs. During the year 1889 90 the expenditure chargeable to the Government of Bengal for professional surveys was Rs. 1,83,285 and that for non-professional surveys and settlements Rs. 1,18,417, while the increase of revenue obtained was Rs. 54,000. Such a result, after an expenditure of upwards of three lakhs of rupees, must be considered disappointing to the Government, whose original estimate is a return of ten on an expenditure of twentysix lakhs as already stated. Surveys and settlements were also conducted in Wards, and private estates under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The number of tenants affected aggregate at least four hundred thousand, taking Government, Wards and private estates together, and the total increase of revenue, obtained with the consent of the ryots concerned, amounted to more than a lakh of rupees. It is satisfactory to note that, in no single instance "has any rioting or disorder been reported, nor has any thing like opposition of a formidable character been experienced," and that the number of appeals to the special Judge was comparatively small. The Director thinks that "it may therefore be said that the anticipations of those who thought that these operations would lead to confusion and disorder have been falsified by the events." A spirit of mutual concessions rather than an insistence on one's rights, must have led to these happy results.

Turning to matters more cognate to a Department of Agriculture, we find that enquiries were being made "with a view to ascertain what lands are available for purposes of fuel and fodder reserves in the neighbourhood of recently constructed or projected railway lines." The Director found that such reserves could be established near all the lines, existing or projected within these Provinces, if funds were only available for the acquisition of the lands. District Collectors could always have given such information without the intervention of a new department of the State. Applications were made to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Sibpore for 58,901 plants and 5,619 packets of seeds, against 31,183 in the previous year, and the increase is attributed by Dr. King, says the Director, "to the interest awakened in the subject by his Department" (!) Particulars of the thriving or otherwise of certain trees and cuttings supplied to different districts in the previous year are given. Such experiments have always been made by official and non-official gentlemen, and the Department need not take much credit to itself for furthering such efforts.

In the matter of sericulture, the entire management of experiments with a view to the eradication of disease in cocoons, is in the hands of a Committee of merchants; only at Berhampore the services of an Assistant in the Department were placed at their disposal. The result of the experiments have not been altogether satisfactory, no particular eagerness was evinced by the villagers to buy the examined seed, and in fact in most *bandhs*, or seasons of rearing, healthy seed was not raised in the experimental nurseries. The Committee were not "satisfied that the supervision exercised in the rearing and selection of seed was as close as it might have been, but they trust that Mr. Mukerjee will, with management, be able to show better results in the present year." On the other hand experiments of a similar nature, conducted at Chatragang in the district of Midnapore, were placed by the Silk Committee in the hands of Mr. Keighly, apparently unconnected with the Department, and "the cocoons reared by Mr. Keighly were superior to the ordinary village cocoons," and he "claims that he has discovered a simple method of detecting *pebrine* and other diseases, independent of the microscope," which was used by the departmental Assistant in his investigations. Departmental efforts have simply proved unavailing, but we attributed no blame to Mr. Mukerjee for his want of success. While silk features are still flourshing in the district of Midnapore, the rearing of cocoons in the district of Murshedabad, the home of our silk trade, has for sometime past considerably fallen off. This may be owing to climatic and atmospheric changes, the influence of which it may not be possible even for a specialist to avert: the forces of nature are often uncontrollable by man.

The best efforts of the Department were devoted to the carrying on of agricultural experiments in three small experimental farms at Domraon, Burdwan and Sibpore. The results as a whole have not been very encouraging. 'Deep ploughing has not proved very advantageous in the end, saltpetre used as a manure has been found to be not quite as good as cow-dung and ashes, and bone-meal not superior to castor-cake.

The Mauritius system of planting sugarcane yielded a poor return, the cultivation of Darjeeling potatoes proved unremunerative, those grown from English seed were superior to, but did not fetch a higher price than, the country produce. In some cases the value of the increased outturn did not cover the cost of the manures; only the cultivation of *sorghum* [illegible] save a profit. Speaking of manures we may here note that the late Babu Joykissen Mukerjee, a Zemindar of large experience and practical knowledge, introduced, more than thirty years ago, the use of castor-cakes, as a manure, in his estates with very great advantage. He also introduced the cultivation of *boro* rice in water-logged places, which had been previously altogether unproductive. Single-handed he did more in the way of improving agriculture than what the Department and Cirencester students have yet been able to do.

The record of experiments and improvement in Government, Wards and private estates is also very meagre. Mr. Bolton of the 24-Pergunnas considered "the existing system of agriculture as suited to the capabilities of the soil and the tenants who were opposed to any change", and he further added that there was "no demand whatever for machinery, and it could not be profitably introduced." The Sibpore wrought iron plough was

sent to several places by the Department, but though it was liked, its "heaviness of draught and costliness" stood in the way of its general adoption. The measure of the experiments conducted, and the improvements effected in Government, Wards and private estates, may be guaged by the fact that the expenditure incurred was slightly over seventeen hundred rupees, while the allotment was above twenty-eight thousand.

That the net results of the working of the Department of Agriculture have been very satisfactory or encouraging, it is impossible to say. What has happened here has happened elsewhere. In Madras a Commission was appointed, twelve months ago, for the purpose of instituting "a comprehensive enquiry into the past working of the Agricultural Department and the College of Agriculture and to make suggestions for the conduct of operations in future." In the words of the *Statesman* the report of the Commission "is practically a record of disappointed hopes and dreary failures." As to "what benefit has accrued or is likely to accrue to the cultivating classes from the Agricultural Department as at present constituted," the reply is that the Commission have "very little that is favorable to report." The Department has not yet succeeded in inducing the rayat to improve his condition, and the Commission are forced to the conclusion that "the amount of real good secured by all the efforts of the past has been infinitesimal, and the greater part of the money which has been spent on agricultural improvement and education has been wasted," and that "with the best intentions on the part of various Governments, all endeavours to advance practical agriculture have failed and the only result of the operations of the Department has been the awakening of an interest which possibly might have sprung up independently." Here in Bengal even the endeavours to advance practical agriculture have been made on a very limited scale, and the 'awakening' of all interest in these matters is no where observable. We trust the subject will be thoroughly discussed at the forthcoming Agricultural Conference at Simla.

THE "INDIAN SANDHURST" SCHEME.

The Duke of Connaught, while Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, had repeatedly and strongly declared himself in favour of the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst for training the youth of this country for the military profession. When, therefore, the inhabitants of Poona resolved to erect a Memorial of His Royal Highness's command of the Bombay Army, they rightly decided at a public meeting that the best course open to them would be to establish a military institute for educating young men of respectable families with a view to qualify themselves for the places of Native commissioned officers, without being promoted from the ranks and for the education of the officers in command of the armies of the Feudatory States. The Committee that was formed to give effect to this decision waited upon the Duke on the eve of his departure from India, and His Royal Highness was pleased to approve the form of the memorial and to allow the proposed military institute, when established, to be called after his name. The hands of the members of the Committee being thus strengthened, they submitted a well-written and well-reasoned representation to the Government of Bombay on the subject of the better training of Native officers both in the Indian Army and in the armies of the Feudatory States. They made out a strong case for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst, and pointed out that there were two classes for whose benefit such an institution ought to be provided. The first class consisted of the descendants of the old military nobility in British India and the second class represented the officers in the War Service troops of the Feudatory States. The Committee showed conclusively that the establishment of a military institute for the training of both these classes would supply a want, which had been long and deeply felt, and thereby do much good to the country.

We are greviously disappointed to find that *the Government of India has declined to sanction* the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst. It is understood that Sir Frederick Roberts did not favour the project started by the Duke of Connaught Memorial Commitee. The decision of the Government of India, as the *Bombay Gazette* justly remarks, is regrettable on more grounds than one. Our contemporary says:—"We should all have been glad if the Duke of Connaught's great public services in this [Bombay] Presidency could have been commemorated by so worthy a movement. On more distinctly public grounds the decision of the Government of India is also to be regretted. The promoters of the movement have been careful not to ask too much. There is no suggestion in their scheme for an introduction of Native gentlemen into the higher posts of the Army. As we remarked at the time that the Duke of Connaught gave his assent to the scheme, there is no thought of educating Indian Generals, or even Indian Captains and Lieutenants, so that the fears which some former discussions of this question have raised of the confusion that would attend the admission of Natives of India into the higher ranks are superfluous. It is not proposed that the *alumni* of an Indian Sandhurst shall have any claim to ranks higher than those which are occupied at present by Natives. All that is asked is that the entrance to ranks at present available to native soldiers shall be facilitated." We need hardly say that we subscribe to every word in the passage we have just quoted. Even the *Pioneer*, the recognised organ of the Government of India, has been constrained to admit that "the exclusion of young men of martial races from their hereditary profession of arms has long been a recognised blot upon our administration." It is notorious that the descendants of the old military nobility in British India have no career suited to their aspirations open to them. They do not care to sit on some inferior judicial bench or to hold charge of a pergunnah or even of a sub-division. They remember that their ancestors, whether under Mahomedan, Mahratta, or Sikh rule, commanded armies in the field and won military glory and distinction. But under British rule their hereditary profession of arms has been practically closed to them. If they wish to enter the military service of Government, they must, speaking generally, begin as privates and rise gradually through the ranks to the position of Native commissioned officers. This they are naturally unwilling to do and the inevitable consequence is that as they do not find congenial occupation they waste their time in idleness, dissipation and become poor. This state of things is truly deplorable, and it is the duty of the Government to do all that lies in its power to remedy it.

The desirability of improving the commissioned Native officers of the Indian Army was fully recognised by the present Prime Minister when he was Secretary of State for India. The Blue-book on the re-organizations of the Indian Army which was published in 1876, proves this clearly. Lord Salisbury, in discussing the important question of improving the Commissioned officers of the Army, observed:—"I cannot doubt but that under a new and improved system of selection and training the Native officers of the Army will make themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them and of the improved position assigned to them." His Lordship then went on to say that "the selection and appointment of a few Native gentlemen of good family, of approved loyalty, and of good education to hold the position of Native Commissioned officers with the regular army could not fail, especially if they had the further claim of being sons of distinguished Native Officers, to promote a feeling of professional pride and self-respect among the other members of the same class and to enhance the dignity and importance of their position." Uneducated men who have risen from the ranks cannot be expected to have any self-respect or a proper sense of position. The importance of directly appointing educated young men of respectable families to the commissioned grades of the Native Army cannot be over-estimated. While Lord Napier of Magdala held the chief command he was anxious to encourage the direct appointment of educated young men of respectable families to the grade of commissioned Native officers; but his Lordship's efforts were not seconded cordially by commanding officers of Regiments who are notoriously conservative. And Lord Napier's successor Sir F. Haines did not look with much favour upon the system of direct appointment. The result has been that the sound principle laid down by Lord Salisbury in 1875 is not often carried out. As the *Bombay Gazette* points out there is a rule in the Western Presidency that, as far as possible, one in three of the commissions available for Natives of India shall be given to members of the aristocratic families; but the rule is more honored in the breach than in the observance. It is all very well to say that there is no intentional slighting of the claims of these class; but the cosideration that men shall rise to commissions only by passing through the ranks is virtually prohibitive of these posts being given to educated young men of respectable families. If the services of such men are to be secured direct, appointments must be given to them in the way suggested by the Marquis of Salisbury 15 years ago. The *Pioneer*, apparently speaking under inspiration, says that if an Indian Sandhurst were established, the prospects of the men serving in the ranks and looking forward to promotion would be seriously injured. We do not deny that there is some force in this contention; but the difficulty to which our contemporary alludes may be removed by reserving one-half of the total number of commissions for men serving in ranks, and filling the other half by direct appointments in accordance with Lord Salisbury's suggestions.

THE COURTALLUM CASE.

THE Courtallum case has naturally created great excitement among the Hindu community of the Madras Presidency. This will not appear at all surprising when the facts of the case are considered in an unbiassed spirit. The Courtallum Falls are situated in the district of Tinnevelly, and they are close to the sacred Courtallum temple. The salubrity of the climate of Courtallum was discovered some years ago by the English officials of the Tinnevelly district and the European planters from the Travancore hills, and in a short time the place became a recognised hill station and a sanitarium. Being delighted with the falls John Bull proceeded to convert them into a swimming bath, though one has to get to them by passing through the courtyard of the Hindu temple, and though this courtyard contains many shrines. The rock down which the waters fall is covered with images of the Hindu gods. Courtallum is a place of pilgrimage, and men, women and children from the surrounding villages visit it. Not only did John Bull convert the falls into a swimming-bath, but erected a latrine at one of the loneliest spots below them. A set of rules and regulations were drawn up for the guidance of visitors to Courtallum. These were neatly printed, signed by the Collector of the district, pasted on a plank and hung up by a string. The rules provided that the falls were reserved for the sole use of Europeans from 6 to 9 30 a. m, and that they are to be thrown open to Natives at 10 a. m. after English health-seekers have enjoyed the luxury of a bath. As the *Madras Standard* pertinently observes:—"In any other country on earth it would not have been long before the Courtallum Bath and latrine resulted in some very untoward movement." In England or any other European country this state of things would not have been tolerated for a single day. But the arrangements made for the guidance of visitors to Courtallum worked harmoniously for a long time. On the morning of the 26th of July last, about 7 o'clock, the wife of Mr. Krishna Iyer went to the falls to bathe. She used to go there daily at that hour ever since she came to Courtallam. While she was bathing and her husband stood on the temple side of the bridge which one has to cross to get to the falls, one Mrs. Clarke, wife of a coffee-planter, and another European lady came near the bridge. Mrs. Clarke told Mr. Krishna Iyer that as she was going to bathe he must recall his wife. Mr. Krishna Iyer obeyed and called back his wife, who sat on the low parapet at some distance outside the enclosure. Mrs. Clarke insisted on the Hindu lady being called away altogether from the place. Mr. Krishna Iyer did not see

the necessity of doing this, as there was no intrusion into Mrs. Clarke's privacy. Mr. Clarke then appeared on the scene and his wife pointed out the Hindu lady as the person who had bathed at the falls during the hours set apart for Europeans. Mr. Clarke then once forgot his English instincts and laid violent hands on Mrs. Krishna Iyer. Mr. Krishna Iyer then ran to his wife's rescue and caught hold of Mr. Clarke's arm to prevent further violence on her. Mr. Krishna Iyer lodged a complaint in the Criminal Court against Mr. Clarke; but he did not proceed with the case as he had no hope of obtaining justice at the hands of the officials of the Tinnevelly district.

The events that occurred on the morning of the 26th of July naturally led the Hindus to hold a public meeting to consider what steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the insult offered to Mrs. Krishna Iyer by Mr. Clarke. The result of the meeting was that the Hindus waited on the Collector of the district and asked him to reconsider the arrangements made with regard to hours of bathing at the Courtallum falls. It is needless to say that this most reasonable request was not complied with. Some officials of the Mysore State who happened to be at Courtallum at the time attended the public meeting above mentioned and took an active part in its proceedings. This offended the *Huzurs* of the Tinnevelly District, who tried to put them in trouble; but they were beyond their reach. The next morning, however, some sevants of the Dewan of Mysore went to bathe at the falls as usual. They were arrested and placed before the Joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly for trial on charges of rioting. When the case was pending the Madras High Court was moved on behalf of the accused to transfer it in another district, on the ground that they had no hope of obtaining justice at Tinnevelly. The Court did not think fit to grant the application, although the Judges who heard it admitted that the proceedings of the Magistrate seemed to be illegal. The accused were, of course, convicted, and sentenced to four months' regorous imprisonment apiece. The prisoners appealed to the Sessions Judge against their conviction and the High Court was again moved to transfer the case. This time the High Court acted more wisely and ordered the case to be removed to its own file. On 9th instant, the appeal against the decision of the Joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sheppard. We are glad to find that their lordships quashed the conviction and acquitted the prisoners. After reviewing the facts of the case they held that no offence had been committed by the accused. The judgment points out that even if it was proved that they took part in a Hindu meeting they could not have gone to the falls next morning with the intention of creating a riot, and that there was nothing to justify the Magistrate supposing that a rule or custom which had previously worked harmoniously was broken by the accused. The Court also remarked that the prosecution failed to show how far the Collector was right in making rules prohibiting Natives bathing before 9-30 A.M. and what power he had to do so. No doubt the rules were framed for the benefit of both parties; but this, the Court held, could not be considered legal and could not be carried out by force or show of force. It is superfluous to say that the High Court's judgment meets with public approval, and has given great satisfaction to the Hindu community. But will not the Madras Government take any notice of the high handed, arbitary illegal proceedings of the officials of the Tinnevelly district? We pause for a reply.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE are very glad to hear that His Excellency the Viceroy has completely recovered from his recent attack of fever.

THERE is not the slightest foundation, says *Truth*, for the statement of a contemporary, which a number of foolish journals have copied, that much anxiety is felt concerning Prince Albert Victor's health, and that he has been suffering from Indian fever. Prince Albert Victor has never suffered from Indian fever in his life, and no anxiety whatever is felt by any one respecting his state of health." We are sincerely glad of this. For ourselves we never believed in the Indian fever as we said more than once.

IT is stated that His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch will not arrive in India until December.

THERE is no longer any doubt that Sir Steuart Bayley will vacate the Belvedere *Musnud* in December next. He has accepted the offer of Sir Edward Bradford's place in the India Office. Sir Steuart's intimate knowledge of the Indian political situation will be of material service to the Secretary of State. Speculation is already rife as to who should be his successor in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. It is useless to discuss the qualifications of the different gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in this connection. Sir David Barbour is reported to have declined the offer of the appointment. There are reasons, we understand, why the appointment will neither be offered to, nor accepted by, Sir Charles Elliott. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's claims cannot be ignored. He has proved himself a capable administrator, and is sure to have a distinguished career in Bengal, if the reins of Government be entrusted to him. The only thing that can be said against him is that he has no experience of the Bengal administration. The same objection cannot be made against Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. He has a thorough knowledge of Bengal, and his capacity as an administrator is undoubted. We want a strong man, who would be a fit successor to Sir Steuart Bayley, and would be able to tread in his footsteps. Mr. Mackenzie has in him all the qualities which would make him a popular Governor of Bengal. We shall be glad to give him a cordial welcome to our province.

THE High Court vacation commenced from Wednesday last and will continue till Wednesday, the 26th November. The Hon'ble Justices Wilson and Prinsep will sit as Vacation Judges, except on the following close and gazetted holidays:—Monday, October 13th; Saturday, 18th, to Wednesday, 29th October, inclusive; Tuesday and Wednesday, 11th and 12th November; Friday, 14th November, till Sunday, 16th November, Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st November. Motions and cases in which vakils are engaged will be heard daily at 11 A. M. The Insolvent Court will sit on Saturday, the 4th of October. Last week the Vacation Judge (Mr. Justice Wilson) sat in Chambers on the Original Side at 3 P. M. on Thursday and Friday. The offices on the Original Side will remain open till Saturday, the 27th instant, and the Appellate offices a little longer. They will open earlier than the court, and arrangements for urgent business during the closed holidays have been made. The Puja is yet removed from us by a goodly five weeks. The High Court, however, has commenced its enjoyment of it already.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Atkinson the popular Accountant General of Bengal died on Monday last, at the comparatively early age of 50. He was one of the best cultured men in the service, and his genial qualities made him highly popular in society. He was very fond of scientific studies and brought out several useful publications. As President of the Asiatic Society he gave abundant evidence of his learning and taste for antiquarian work, and his annual addresses were quite an intellectual treat. He was an active member of the Indian Museum, and did much for its extension and improvement. He joined the Civil Service in 1863, and was for several years District Officer in the North-Western Provinces. In 1872 he compiled the Provincial "Gazetteer" with great credit, and in 1877 his services were placed at the disposal of the Financial Department. For eight years he was the Accountant General of Bengal, in which appointment he gave every satisfaction to his superiors and his subordinates. A large circle of friends mourn his untimely loss. In recognition of his services Lord Dufferin bestowed the title of C. I. E. on him.

IT is probable that Mr. Lawrence, from Bombay, will be appointed Accountant-General of Bengal, *vice* the late Mr. Atkinson.

IT is announced that during the Durga Puja holidays, the Currency Office will be opened for business, on the 18th, 24th, 25th and 29th October, and will be closed on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 27th and 28th October. This, of course, is in pursuance of the recent resolution of Government to which universal objection has been taken.

WE understand that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, at its meeting on the 11th instant, adopted the following resolution: "That within six months from the date of publication of the result of any examination, any person may, on payment of a fee of two rupees, obtain from the registrar a copy of an extract from the roll-book of the University showing the number of marks obtained in each subject by any candidate at that examination." We think this is a move in the right direction. Plucked candidates may at once find out the exact amount of their deficiency in the branches in which they may happen to be weak. On the other hand, wrongful plucking of candidates who deserved success may be detected without much difficulty.

NOT long ago we pointed out some of the disadvantages likely to be experienced by landholders by the substitution of the transfer receipt system by revenue paying postal money orders. Practical difficulties of the kind we anticipated have actually been felt and somewhat keenly too. Both the British Indian Association and the Land-holders' Association of East Bengal have memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor praying that, in addition to the facilities of the postal money-order system, he would revive the old system of remittance transfer receipts, which enable the landholders at less cost to pay punctually the land revenue and cesses for their estates in districts other than those in which they ordinarily reside. We trust early steps will be taken for a restoration of the good old system and that payment of the approaching instalment of revenue will not be attended with the difficulties and disadvantages complained of.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the formation of a Committee composed of the following gentlemen, to consider the question of the foundation and future management of a new Leper Asylum for Calcutta:

The Hon'ble Justice H. T. Prinsep, President of the District Charitable Society. *President*:

Mr. J. Lambert, C. I. E.; Mr. H. Lee, CS., Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta; Mr. W. J. Simmons, Representative of the Public Health Society, Calcutta; Nawab Abdul Luteef Bahadur, C.I.E., a representative of the District Charitable Society; Babu Issur Chunder Mitter, a representative of the District Charitable Society; Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, a representative of the Corporation of Calcutta; Mr. W. M. Osmond, a representative of the Corporation of Calcutta; Babu Amrita Nath Mitter, Representative of the Subscribers to the Permanent Memorial Fund; Surgeon-Major W. H. Gregg, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal; Dr. W. J. Simpson, Health Officer for the Town of Calcutta. *Members*:

Mr. Patrick McGuire, Secretary, District Charitable Society. *Secretary*:

The Committee are requested to take into consideration the suggestions contained in the concluding paragraph of the Government Resolution of the 29th July last, and to favour the Lieutenant-Governor with their views in connection with the establishment and management of the proposed institution.

TAKING advantage of the celebration of the Parsee New year's day at Bombay a correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphs: "The Parsees celebrate their New year to-day. From a summary of the past year's history prepared by a Parsee historian, it appears that the Parsees have continued to make steady progress in their social, moral and material welfare. Last year the community gave ten lakhs in charity, or nearly five and-a-half lakhs more than in the previous year. The Parsees also became more keen about educating their females, as is evidenced by the fact that the number of girls' schools of late has been trebled and quadrupled, and that many girls every year not only pass the matriculation but even the higher University examinations. The record also shows that a large number of Parsees hold high appointments under Government.' This is satisfactory, for the Parsees have always been one of the foremost communities of India.

THE valuable moveable property belonging to the estate of the late Raja Purno Chunder Sing of Paikpurah is being sold by auction for the benefit of the estate. The articles are fetching good price and the bidding is brisk. It is a sad sight to witness the breaking up of so princely a household.

HYDRABAD politics are again engaging public attention. Party spirit is once more in the ascendant. Sir Asman Jah K. C. I. E. and Mustaph Hossen have, it is said, both resigned, though no substantial reason has been assigned therefor. Sir Kurshed Jah is not in the running for the ministership and Sir Asman Jah's likely successor is said to be Rajah Kissen Prasad.

WE are glad to learn that the Judge of Mozufferpore has referred the Durbhunga Whipping Case to the High Court. It is a shame that unruly schoolboys should have a life-long stigma cast upon them by being publicly whipped as common felons Put down rowdysim by all means, but do it in a warrantable way. The mischief in the present case has already been done, and the High Court is practically powerless in undoing it. Still it would be an advantage to have the magistrate's arbitrary conduct enquired into and exposed.

THE Government of India in its reply to the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Income Tax denies that the tax was imposed in 1886 as a temporary measure, or that the time has arrived for its abolition. The Governor-General in Council "would be very glad to be in a position to reduce or remit taxation, and no pressure from public opinion will be required to induce him to relieve the taxpayer when it is seen that revenue can safely be surrendered." With regard to consignors' profits, Government will obtain further information on certain points respecting the practice in England, and meanwhile the orders for the assessments of the profits of consignments will remain in abeyance. There is not the slightest excuse now to keep up the odious tax.

THE Washington Mint is willing to buy silver to a large extent in order to relieve the stringency of the money market. The Secretary, Mr. Windom, has held a conference with the leading Bankers to avert the panic which seemed to be imminent. According to telegrams received in Calcutta, the monetary scarcity in New York has become most acute. Short loans are being made, it is said, at the high rate of one-quarter per cent. per diem. The Silver Act may be expected to lead to serious financial complications.

WE are glad to learn that the Bengal Distress Fund has made a grant of Rs. 1,000 each to the Districts of Murshidabad and Jessore, to aid the people suffering from the inundations. Similar grants will be necessary in Nadia, Faridpur and Burdwan. But the resources of the Fund are slender and cannot go any great way. We have not heard the particulars of what Government is doing in the way of relief, though we are perfectly sure that it is not idle and inactive. Distress is widespread everywhere and will go on increasing. No half-hearted measures will answer in this crisis. We referred to the Murshidabad subscriptions last week, which are satisfactory so far as they go. The Reverend Mr. Clifford's Nadia Fund, too, we see, has attained goodly dimensions. Our contemporary of the *Indo-European Correspondence* has opened another fund for the benefit of Roman Catholics. Though raised for *certain* sections of the community only, we trust the funds will be applied to relieve the distress in *all* sections of the community. Rajah Mahima Ranjan Roy Chowdhuri, of Kakina, has sent a donation of Rs. 300 to the Magistrate of Nadia, and also a donation of the same amount to the Magistrate of Murshidabad to be distributed among the sufferers from the recent inundations.

THE Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has heard that the Merchant Shipping Bill will not be passed at Simla, but will be discussed during the Calcutta session of the Legislative Council. This is right, for important mercantile measures like this should have an opportunity of being carefully considered by those immediately interested in it and their direct representatives in the Council.

MR. MONMOHUN GHOSE, accompanied by his son, Mr. Mahimohun Ghose, left Calcutta by the last mail for England. Mr. M. Ghose, senior, is expected to return to Calcutta early in December next. The following young men have gone with him to compete for the Civil Service Examination:—Babus Mohini Mohun Ghuttuck, M. A., and Kiran Chunder Dey, B. A. We wish these young men all success.

INEXPLICABLE news came from Zanzibar early last week. A German official decree was said to have been promulgated at Bagamoyo sanctioning the free purchases and sale of slaves. The news naturally created a great sensation and the residents and traders here expressed themselves astounded at Germany's action in the matter. We could hardly credit this, for His German Majesty could not be bent upon estranging the sympathy of all the Powers and evoking war at any cost by violating recognised treaty rights. The suspense continued as a Berlin telegram practically confirmed the report, and it was declared that it was never intended to abolish slavery immediately in African territory. A Zanzibar correspondent telegraphed that as a result slavery was reviving along the coast to an extent unknown during the last thirty years. According to a subsequent Berlin telegram, however, the promulgation of the decree at Bagamoyo permitting free slave trade is officially denied, the *canard* being attributed to interested Arabs. This seems to be a likely explanation, and we are glad it is forthcoming early.

THE situation at Southampton is said to have again become critical, the firemen and seamen having threatened to boycott shipping firms who refused to grant increased wages. The Belgian Workmen's Congress in the meantime has unanimously resolved to organise a general strike in order to break the opposition of the employers to universal suffrage.

OWING to some defect in the smokeless powder, the bullets of the new magazine rifle frequently fall short of the object aimed at. The English War Office is, therefore, testing a new smokeless powder invented by a German firm. The smokeless powder, we are told, requires a large percentage of camphor in its preparation, which has considerably sent up the price of that commodity already. The art of man-slaughter will now probably arrive at perfection. A humane diversion in the meantime is sought to be effected by a military inventor who claims for his preparation the virtue of securing victory without killing. A shell will now burst amongst the foemen and spread out an innocuous gas that will keep them insensible for three or four hours, thus facilitating their disarming and defeat without a hair of theirs being injured. King Aja's *Sammohana*, which he received from his Gandharva friend, is thus to be resuscitated after a considerable length of time. But before the smokeless and noiseless powder is an accomplished fact on a practical scale, war critics are speculating on the dangers and inconveniences of the innovation. The whole of the existing strategic system will have to be changed, and new methods of concealment from the enemy and his detection will be necessary. The noiseless powder may annihilate a regiment before the survivors are alarmed.

IT is said that Sir Roper Lethbridge may again visit India. Mr. Seymour Keay also is expected from England next month, and will visit Hyderabad.

The Sikkim Treaty was ratified in London on the 17th of August. The convention runs as follows:—

Article I. The boundary of Sikkim and Tibet shall be the crest of the mountain range separating the waters flowing into the Sikkim Teesta and its affluents from the waters flowing into the Tibetan Mochu and northwards into other rivers of Tibet. The line commences at Mount Gipmochi on the Bhutan frontier, and follows the above mentioned water-parting to the point where it meets Nepal territory.

2. It is admitted that the British Government whose protectorate over the Sikkim State is hereby recognised, has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of that State, and except through and with the permission of the British Government neither the Ruler of the State, nor any of its officers shall have official relations of any kind, formal or informal, with any other country.

3. The Government of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of China engage reciprocally to respect the boundary as defined in Article 1, and to prevent acts of aggression from their respective sides of the frontier.

4. The question of providing increased facilities for trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontier will hereafter be discussed, with a view to a mutually satisfactory arrangement by the high contracting powers.

5. The question of pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier is reserved for further examination and future adjustment.

6. The high contracting powers reserve for discussion and arrangement the method in which official communications between the British authorities in India and the authorities in Tibet shall be conducted.

7. Two Joint-Commissioners shall within six months from the ratification of this convention be appointed: one by the British Government in India, and the other by the Chinese Resident in Tibet. The said Commissioners shall meet and discuss the questions which by the last three preceding Articles have been reserved.

8. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible after the date of the signature thereof.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists; druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

A CORRESPONDENT informs some of our morning contemporaries that the powers that be have at last awakened to the necessity of doing away with what was nothing less than a disgrace to this city, *viz*, the nest of foreign unfortunates congregated in a building adjoining Wellesley-Street and Marquis-Street. These have all been expelled, the building put under thorough repairs and the old name wiped out. The present name of the place is "Seal's Terrace." The houses are all taken up by respectable families. This is a decided improvement, and many parts of the native town are capable of such improvement particularly where respectable people live.

GOVERNMENT has published a fresh set of rules for preventing its servants from speculating and land jobbing. The reason of this prohibition is two-fold. In the first instance the speculative public servant cannot devote his time and attention to public business as fully as he should, because his head is always full of shares, rates, premium, discount, rise and fall. Secondly, when there is any conflict of interest, the share market holds the balance. The old rules have not always been strictly adhered to. The new rules which have been necessitated, we suppose, by the recent "Gold" mania, we hope, will be better respected.

THE trial of Babu Shama Churn Sen continued throughout the last week. On the close of the case for the prosecution Mr. Jackson argued at great length that the charge against the accused is not sustainable, as the prosecution has not been able to show on what particular day or days the alleged defalcation of three lahks of rupees took place, which the law both in statute and decided cases imperatively demands. He further contended that the so-called confession of the accused having been obtained both by duress and inducement is not admissible in evidence. And generally the learned counsel contended that there was no evidence to go to the Jury. During the time the law points were being argued the Jury was relieved from attendance. They reassembled, however, on Friday, when the presiding Judge reserving all the points raised by Mr. Jackson for the full bench, required him to address the Jury on his client's behalf. Mr. Jackson in his address, which was a master-piece of forensic eloquence, exposed with great lucidity and force all the weak points in the prosecution, and commented strongly on the shifts and trickeries that had been freely resorted to in its furtherance. He asked the Jury to approach the case with perfectly free and unbiassed minds. In the first place he felt certain that they could not shut their eyes to the fact of the case having been the general topic of conversation in Calcutta. This was made apparent when it became necessary to empannel a jury, when a gentleman, on entering the witness-box, acknowledged that he had formed an opinion adverse to the prisoner. This made it the more necessary why the jury should be particularly careful in considering the case. As they sat in the Jury-box, they were in the proportion of 6 to 3. The Advocate-General had exercised his right of challenge in order to prevent a majority of native jurymen; but if the prisoner had to be tried on the other side of the Ditch, he would have been entitled—in the same way as a European would have been entitled, if he were tried in Calcutta—to be tried by a majority of his countrymen. It was, therefore, that he wished to warn them how very essential it was that in approaching a consideration of this case, they should be specially careful. With the exception of a single witness, who, the prosecution desired to show from their re-examination, had perjured himself, every witness of any importance was European, and not a single witness had been called to prove the books. The position taken up by his learned friend the Advocate-General was one of the most extraordinary in the annals of a criminal trial. After the point had been most solemnly argued and ruled, that he must show that the transaction had taken place on one occasion, although he admitted he could not do so, he calmly assumed that the case must proceed, and went on to address the jury. In England a case of this kind, which had been freely discussed in public, would have been removed from the district in which it occurred to another, where the jury would have started upon the trial without any pre-possessions. The presiding Judge delivered his charge to the Jury on Saturday, which took up the whole day. His lordship's charge was well balanced and impartial, which added to Mr. Jackson's eloquent appeal ended in the jury bringing in an unanimous verdict of not guilty. Court decorum was forgotten for the moment and the assembled crowd paid Mr. Jackson a well earned homage by cheering him lustily as the prisoners on their acquittal for—Babu Abinash Chunder also was formally put on his trial immediately afterwards—stepped out of the docks. Great credit, it must be added, is due to Babu Kally Nath Mitter and Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder for the success of the defence.

DOCTOR DEROZE, Professor at the College of Medicine, writes: Messrs. Chassaing & Co., Paris. Gents, I shall thank you to forward me another dozen boxes of Faliere's Phosphatine, as I find this medicine of the greatest benefit to my female and youthful patients. Yours faithfully, Deroze, M. D.

OPINION OF DR BOUCHARDAT, Professor of the Paris Faculty of Medicine. "Its complete innocuousness and its perfect efficaciousness as shown in its use for bronchitis and influenza, have assured an immense vogue for Aubergier's Syrup." In Asthma, Aubergier's Syrup, administered in the evening before going to bed, has constantly procured sleep and rendered expectoration easy and abundant.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan 1890). "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c, of 400 men." —Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M A., Rector of Lea (Sept, 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R N "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable." —J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq. Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

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DOCTOR'S prescriptions.—Pains in the stomach, their treatment. Statistics show that 80 out of every 100 human beings suffer from the stomach, and as these maladies, with very rare exceptions, occasion bad temper and spleen, the sufferers are a source of annoyance to their families and friends. It is rendering a veritable service to those attacked by dulness, pituites, risings, cramps in the stomach, etc., etc., to draw their attention to the following:—The parisian Academy of Medicine after numerous experiments has approved and highly recommended the use of Doctor Belloc's Charcoal for maladies of the stomach. See that you get Dr. Belloc's Charcoal Pastille or Powder, as since Dr. Belloc invented medicinal Charcoal, many inferior imitations have been pressed upon the public.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*September* 17, 1890.

GENERAL.—Mr H W Gorden, District and Sessions Judge, Sarun, is allowed leave for one month and one day under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th proximo.

Mr W C Macphesron, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Purneah, is allowed furlough for one year and forty-five days under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th October 1890.

Babu Grish Chandra Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhali, is allowed leave for one month under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th instant.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdur Rauf, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rangpur, is allowed leave, under article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 16th August to the 18th October 1890, both days inclusive.

Babu Shamapado Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is transferred to the Sadar station of the Jalpaiguri district.

Babu Radha Shyam Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sadar station of the Hazaribagh district.

Babu Gogan Chandra Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred to Mozufferpur.

Babu Suchitanund Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs, is appoint to be a Special Deputy Collectpr for employment on cess revaluation work in the district of Faridpur,

The services of Babu Hari Narain Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jahanabad, Hughli, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment as Sub-Manager of the Sujamuta of the Burdwan Estate.

Babu Prosonno Coomar Banerjee, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jungipur, Murshidabad, is transferred to the Diamond Harbour sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Babu Bissessur Das, Tempopary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, is transferred to the Jungipur sub-division of the Murshidabad district.

Babu Debendra Prosad Roy, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Suchitaanund Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Babu Romes Chundra das is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, in the district of Jalpaiguri, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Chandra Kanta Ganguli, or until further orders.

Babu Jnanendra Mohan Ghosh, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Durbhanga, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to the Jehanabad sub-division of the district of Hughli, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Hari Narain Banerjee, or until further orders.

Babu Upendra Nath Ghosh, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is transferred to Howrah.

Babu Krishna Lall Dey, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to the Satkhira sub-division of the Khulna district.

Babu Bissessur Bhattacharjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur, is transferred to Serajganj, in the Pubna district.

This cancels the order of the 1st instant transferring Babu Rajmohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur, to Serajganj in Pubna.

Babu Hurrish Chandra Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the Howrah.

Mr W Maude, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, was, on leave, for twenty-one days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 14th August to the 13th September 1890, both days inclusive.

Mr C A S Bedford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum, act as Deputy Commissioner of Darjiling from the forenoon of the 6th to the forenoon of the 17th June 1890.

JUDICIAL.—Mr F L Halliday, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed, under the provisions of section 22, Act X of 1882, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class to be exercised within the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Preo Nath Nag and Babu Krishna Chandra Ghosh are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Bagirhat in the district of Khulna, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Benches in the district of Faridpur mentioned against their names—

Babu Kailas Chandra Choudhury ...	Faridpur Sadar Bench.
Tamiz Bhua	
Samoo Mandal	
Maulvi Adiluddin Muhammad	Muxudpur Independent Bench.
Babu Trailokya Nath Roy	Gopalganj Bench.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Benches in the district of Faridpur mentioned against their names, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

The Rev. Punchanan Biswas	Faridpur Sadar Bench.
Babu Ishan Chandra Das	
" Kedar Nath Dutt	
" Abinash Chandra Sikdar	
Moulvi Bbdoor Rohaman	Goalundo Bench.
Babu Nanda Lal Lahiri	
Mr Fredric Chamberlain	
Babu Abhaya Sankar Mazoomdar ...	
" Benod Lal Bhattacharjee ...	

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Benches mentioned opposite their names and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Mr R P Ghose, Barrister-at-Law ...	For the Independent Bench of Chapra.
Babu Tara Pershad Mookerjee ...	
" Bunsidhur Gupta ...	
" Sheo Nath Sahai ...	
" Suraj Pershad ...	
Maulvi Mahiuddin ...	For the Regular Bench at Sewan.
Babu Tara Pershad Mookerjee ...	For the Regular Bench at Revilganj.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at the Sadar station of the district of Chittagong to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language:—

Babu Durga Das Das.	Babu Mohendra Lal Das
" Kamala Kanta Sen.	" Chaitanya Churn Dutt.
" Jatra Mohun Sen.	" Umesh Chandra Das.

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The half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office. No. 5, Bentinck Street, on Wednesday the 24th instant, at 3-30 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors, pass the Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June 1890, and to declare dividend.

The Transfer Register will remain closed from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

CALCUTTA; *15th September* 1890. } M. RUSTOMJEE. *Managing Director*

330.

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NOTABILITIES who have been written to but have not yet sent in their Photos and the necessary materials of their lives, are requested, without any further loss of time to send them to the undersigned.

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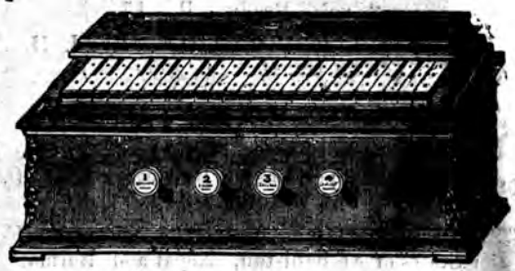

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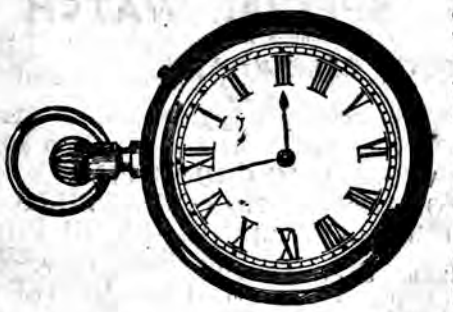

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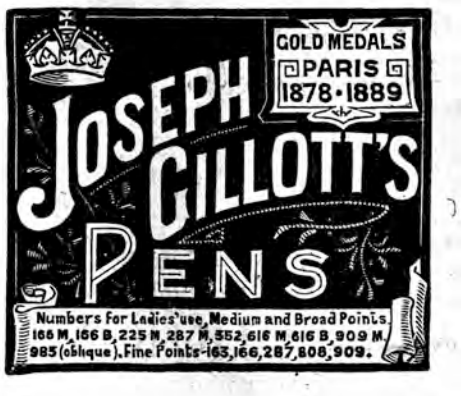
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